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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY/DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/484,667	01/18/2000	D. Amnon Silverstein	10982103-1	9949
22879	7590	09/09/2004	EXAMINER	
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400				HANNETT, JAMES M
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		2612		

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/484,667	SILVERSTEIN, D. AMNON	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James M Hannett	2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 June 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-52 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-21 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-10 and 22-52 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 11-21 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 9/30/2003.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see Amendment B, filed 6/17/2004, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-10 and 22-31 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Rekimoto.

The applicant should note that examiner Matthew L. Rosendale is no longer the examiner assigned to this case. This action and all further actions will be handled by examiner James M. Hannett.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 1: Claims 1-10, 22-29, 31-38, and 40-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,567,068 Rekimoto in view of USPN 6,069,648 Suso et al.
- 2: As for Claim 1, Rekimoto depicts in Figures 5 and 6 and teaches on Column 6, Lines 21-34 and on column 2, lines 57-67 a process of operating a display device (3) comprising the steps of: displaying a cursor and a plurality of icons on the display (the plurality of icons are viewed as

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the different text options to select); moving the display device; sensing motion of the display device; based on the motion directed by the user, the icons are repositioned in the display until the fixed cursor is on a target icon of the plurality of icons; and the user can select the target icon. Rekimoto teaches that the display device can comprise a PDA. However, Rekimoto does not disclose that the PDA can comprise a camera.

Suso teaches a mobile telephone comprising a camera housing between a display body and a control body. The mobile phone of Suso can be used for various purposes including the display of icons as shown in Figure 7, including thumbnail images 20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a camera as taught by Suso with the PDA device of Rekimoto so that the user can capture and transmit images.

3: In regards to Claim 2, Rekimoto only comprises a list of icons and a white background as shown in Figure 6. However, Official Notice is taken that it was well known to provide an image background to a computer display screen. By having an image as a background instead of a solid color, the icons appear to be fixed in space with regard to the background image on the display.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an image set as the background of the display device of Rekimoto so that the display area can be made visually appealing to the user by setting an attractive image as the background for the icons.

4: As for Claim 3, Rekimoto teaches and depicts in Figure 5 that the user moves the display device to select the icons by showing different parts of the entire list of icons on the screen based on the direction in which the user moves the display device in free space. Therefore, by moving

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the display device to the left to view icons in that direction, icons currently on the display screen are displaced to the right so that icons located in the direction in which the user is moving the display device may be scrolled onto the display screen.

5: In regards to Claim 4, Rekimoto teaches a PDA in Figure 1 comprising a display device (3) for displaying a plurality of icons as shown in Figure 6. Rekimoto does not disclose that the display device of Figure 1 can be used as a viewfinder.

However, Suso discloses a mobile telephone comprising a camera housing between a display body and a control body shown in Figure 7. The display body of Suso can be used as a camera viewfinder (18) for image preview of an object (Column 5, Lines 33-62)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a PDA camera phone comprising the viewfinder as taught by Suso with the PDA display device of Rekimoto so that the user can preview an object before image capture to ensure a high quality image.

6: As for Claim 5, Rekimoto teaches on Column 2, Lines 57-65 a non-optical motion detector such as a tri-axial gyroscopic sensor incorporated in the PDA display device.

7: In regards to Claim 6, Rekimoto teaches that the display device can comprise a PDA as shown in Figure 1. However, Rekimoto does not disclose that the PDA comprises a camera. Suso discloses a mobile telephone comprising a camera housing between a display body and a control body as shown in Figure 7. Suso does not disclose an optical motion detector. However, official notice is taken that optical motion detectors are well known in the art for sensing motion in a camera.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a conventional optical motion sensor with the PDA camera phone display device of Rekimoto in view of Suso so as to provide a means of detecting the user moving the display device to select a target icon.

8: As for Claim 7, Rekimoto does not disclose that the display icons are thumbnail images displayed on the PDA.

Suso discloses that it is well known to provide a mobile phone having a display portion for viewing icons such as thumbnail images. As shown in Figure 7 of Suso the mobile phone disclosed therein can be used for various purposes including the display of icons including thumbnail images 20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the thumbnail image display of Suso with the display device of Rekimoto so that the user can set a variety of icons as the target icons including thumbnails to be selected for full screen display.

9: In regards to Claim 8, Suso teaches that a high resolution image can be displayed on the display portion corresponding to a thumbnail image selected by a user. However, Suso does not teach any image manipulation performed on the high quality image. Official Notice is taken that it is well known to provide image processing inside a camera so that captured images can be corrected for white balance, gamma, tone, black spot etc.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide any known image processing means in the camera of Suso so that selected images that the user intends to keep could be processed to produce a finished image.

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10: As for Claim 9, Suso Further teaches that captured images may be transmitted to an external device via the transmitter on the phone portion of the camera (Column 7, Lines 37-49).

11: In regards to Claim 10, Rekimoto further teaches on Column 6, Lines 21-56 that when the user selects the target icon, it activates or starts the program associated with the icon.

12: As for Claim 22, Rekimoto depicts in Figures 5 and 6 and teaches on Column 6, Lines 21-34 and on column 2, lines 57-67 a process of operating a display device (3) comprising the steps of: Displaying a cursor and a plurality of icons on the display (3) (the plurality of icons are viewed as the different text options to select); Moving the display device; sensing motion of the display device; Based on the motion directed by the user, the icons are repositioned in the display until the fixed cursor is on a target icon of the plurality of icons; and the user can select the target icon. Rekimoto teaches that the display device can comprise a PDA as shown in Figure 1. However, Rekimoto does not teach that the PDA can comprise a mobile phone and a camera.

Suso discloses a mobile telephone comprising a camera housed between a display body and a control body. The mobile phone of Suso can be used for various purposes including the display of icons as shown in Figure 7, including thumbnail images 20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a camera and phone transmitter as taught by Suso with the PDA and display device of Rekimoto so that a user can capture and transmit images.

13: In regards to Claim 23, Rekimoto teaches on Column 7, Lines 9-48 determining a viewport for displaying a region of a given image based on the sensed motion of the user.

14: As for Claim 24, Rekimoto depicts in Figure 6 that the given image can comprise a collection of target icons.

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15: In regards to Claim 25, Rekimoto depicts in Figure 5 and teaches on Column 6, lines 28-34 presenting different regions of the given image containing subsets of icons in accordance with the determined viewpoint based on the motion directed by the user.

16: As for Claim 26, Rekimoto depicts in Figure 5 and teaches on Column 6, lines 28-34 that based on the motion directed by the user, the icons are repositioned in the display until the fixed cursor is on a target icon of the plurality of icons; and the user can select the target icon.

17: In regards to Claim 27, Rekimoto teaches a plurality of icons for selecting application programs and does not disclose the use of selecting thumbnail images.

Official Notice is taken that thumbnail images are well known in the art as a means of displaying compressed image data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to provide selectable thumbnails with the display device of Rekimoto so a user can view multiple compressed images then select a desired image to be viewed at a higher resolution.

18: As for Claim 28, Rekimoto discloses on Column 6, Lines 28-34 that the motion of the display by the user is tracked and used to reposition the image comprising sets of icons on the display.

19: In regards to Claim 29, Rekimoto discloses on Column 5, Lines 18-43 that the motion of the display by the user is interpreted to determine a sequence of regions for the given image comprising a plurality of icons to present on the display reflecting the tracked motion of the display device. A sequence of regions is displayed on the display in correspondence to the user's motion of the device.

20: In regards to Claim 31, Rekimoto depicts in Figures 5 and 6 and teaches on Column 6, Lines 21-34 and on column 2, lines 57-67 a process of operating a display device (3) comprising

the steps of: Displaying a cursor and a plurality of icons on the display (3) (the plurality of icons are viewed as the different text options to select); Moving the display device; sensing motion of the display device; Based on the motion directed by the user, the icons are repositioned in the display until the fixed cursor is on a target icon of the plurality of icons; and the user can select the target icon. Rekimoto teaches that the display device can comprise a PDA as shown in Figure 1. However, Rekimoto does not teach that the PDA can comprise a mobile phone and a camera.

Suso discloses a mobile telephone comprising a camera housed between a display body and a control body. The mobile phone of Suso can be used for various purposes including the display of icons as shown in Figure 7, including thumbnail images 20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a camera and phone transmitter as taught by Suso with the PDA and display device of Rekimoto so that a user can capture and transmit images.

21: As for Claim 32, Rekimoto teaches on Column 7, Lines 9-48 determining a viewport for displaying a region of a given image based on the sensed motion of the user.

22: In regards to Claim 33, Rekimoto depicts in Figure 6 that the given image can comprise a collection of target icons.

23: As for Claim 34, Rekimoto depicts in Figure 5 and teaches on Column 6, lines 28-34 presenting different regions of the given image containing subsets of icons in accordance with the determined viewpoint based on the motion directed by the user.

24: In regards to Claim 35, Rekimoto depicts in Figure 5 and teaches on Column 6, lines 28-34 that based on the motion directed by the user, the icons are repositioned in the display until

the fixed cursor is on a target icon of the plurality of icons; and the user can select the target icon.

25: As for Claim 36, Rekimoto teaches a plurality of icons for selecting application programs and does not disclose the use of selecting thumbnail images.

Official Notice is taken that thumbnail images are well known in the art as a means of displaying compressed image data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to provide selectable thumbnails with the display device of Rekimoto so a user can view multiple compressed images then select a desired image to be viewed at a higher resolution.

26: In regards to Claim 37, Rekimoto discloses on Column 6, Lines 28-34 that the motion of the display by the user is tracked and used to reposition the image comprising sets of icons on the display.

27: As for Claim 38, Rekimoto discloses on Column 5, Lines 18-43 that the motion of the display by the user is interpreted to determine a sequence of regions for the given image comprising a plurality of icons to present on the display reflecting the tracked motion of the display device. A sequence of regions is displayed on the display in correspondence to the user's motion of the device.

28: As for Claim 40, Rekimoto discloses on Column 6, Lines 28-34 that the motion of the display by the user is tracked and used to reposition the image comprising sets of icons on the display. Rekimoto teaches a PDA in Figure 1 comprising a display device (3) for displaying a plurality of icons as shown in Figure 6. Rekimoto does not disclose that the display device of Figure 1 can be used as a viewfinder.

However, Suso discloses a mobile telephone comprising a camera housing between a display body and a control body shown in Figure 7. The display body of Suso can be used as a camera viewfinder (18) for image preview of an object (Column 5, Lines 33-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a PDA camera phone comprising the viewfinder as taught by Suso with the PDA display device of Rekimoto so that the user can preview an object before image capture to ensure a high quality image.

Furthermore, Official notice is taken that it was well known in the art to have viewfinders for cameras to superimpose Icons over the image in order to convey Battery charge, Time, and other information to a user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the viewfinder of Rekimoto in view of Suso to have icons superimposed over the image in order to convey battery charge, time, and other information to a user.

29: In regards to Claim 41, Rekimoto depicts in Figures 5 and 6 and teaches on Column 6, Lines 21-34 and on column 2, lines 57-67 the different regions of the given image are displayed so that the icons appear fixed with respect to a coordinate system external to the camera (Figure 1).

30: As for Claim 42, Rekimoto discloses on Column 6, Lines 28-34 that the motion of the display by the user is tracked and used to reposition the image comprising sets of icons on the display. Rekimoto teaches a PDA in Figure 1 comprising a display device (3) for displaying a

plurality of icons as shown in Figure 6. Rekimoto does not disclose that the display device of Figure 1 can be used as a viewfinder.

However, Suso discloses a mobile telephone comprising a camera housing between a display body and a control body shown in Figure 7. The display body of Suso can be used as a camera viewfinder (18) for image preview of an object (Column 5, Lines 33-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a PDA camera phone comprising the viewfinder as taught by Suso with the PDA display device of Rekimoto so that the user can preview an object before image capture to ensure a high quality image.

Furthermore, Official notice is taken that it was well known in the art to have viewfinders for cameras to superimpose Icons over the image in order to convey Battery charge, Time, and other information to a user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the viewfinder of Rekimoto in view of Suso to have icons superimposed over the image in order to convey battery charge, time, and other information to a user. This is viewed by the examiner as simultaneously presenting a virtual image (icons) and an image of a scene viewed through the camera (viewfinder image).

31: In regards to Claim 43, Rekimoto does not disclose that the display icons are thumbnail images displayed on the PDA.

Suso discloses that it is well known to provide a mobile phone having a display portion for viewing icons such as thumbnail images. As shown in Figure 7 of Suso the mobile phone

disclosed therein can be used for various purposes including the display of icons including thumbnail images 20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the thumbnail image display of Suso with the display device of Rekimoto so that the user can set a variety of icons as the target icons including thumbnails to be selected for full screen display. Therefore, the Icons superimposed over the viewfinder image would be the thumbnail images.

32: As for Claim 44, Rekimoto teaches on Column 7, lines 9-48 that a virtual map can be displayed on the display and that only a small portion of the entire map image is displayed on the display at any given time. Furthermore, the area of the image that is displayed is based on the movement detected by the motion sensors. This is viewed by the examiner as presenting different portions of a virtual panoramic image in a display in accordance with the interpreted user interface input, wherein the virtual panorama is composed of multiple images. However, Rekimoto does not teach the use of a camera and does not teach that the image that can be displayed on the display in accordance with the movement detected by the motion sensor can be an image captured by a camera.

Suso teaches a mobile telephone comprising a camera housing between a display body and a control body. The mobile phone of Suso can be used for various purposes including the display of images as shown in Figure 7.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a camera as taught by Suso with the PDA device of Rekimoto so that the user can display the captured images.

33: In regards to Claim 45-47, Rekimoto teaches a method of using gyroscopic sensors to detect motion of an electronic device. Rekimoto teaches an improved Cursor/pointer system in which icons on a screen can be selected in accordance with the detected movement by gyroscopic sensors. Suso teaches a mobile telephone comprising a camera housing between a display body and a control body. The mobile phone of Suso can be used for various purposes including the display of images as shown in Figure 7. However, neither Rekimoto nor Suso teaches selecting a portion of the displayed image by designating boundaries of a region of a scene and storing the boundary region information for further processing.

Official notice is taken that it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a cursor/pointer of an image processing system to be clicked and dragged across an image in order to allow a user to manipulate a sub-region of the image.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable a user to click on the displayed image of Rekimoto in view of Suso and drag the cursor across the image in order to allow a user to manipulate a sub-region of the image.

34: As for Claim 48-50, Suso teaches that a high-resolution image can be displayed on the display portion corresponding to a thumbnail image selected by a user. However, Suso does not teach the use of modifying the high quality image.

Official Notice is taken that it is well known to provide image processing inside a camera so that captured images can be corrected for white balance, color balance, Cropping, red Eye removal defective pixel removal etc. in order to improve image quality.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide any known image processing means in the camera of Suso so that selected images that the user intends to keep could be processed to produce a finished image.

35: In regards to Claim 51, Rekimoto in view of Suso teaches the use of a PDA device that has a telephone and camera built in. Rekimoto teaches the use of a GPS system included in the PDA device and Suso teaches the use of a camera. However, Rekimoto in view of Suso does not teach the method of recording the time of day and geographical location data with each picture captured by the camera.

Official Notice is taken that it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made that it was advantageous when capturing images to record the current time and if a GPS system is included the geographic location data in order to allow a person to later review the image and know where and when the image was captured.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the PDA camera of Rekimoto in view of Suso to record the current time and the Geographic location data with each image in order to allow a person to later review the image and know where and when the image was captured.

36: Claims 30 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,567,068 Rekimoto in view of USPN 6,069,648 Suso et al in further view of USPN 5,861,916 Sekine et al.

37: As for Claim 30, Rekimoto detects motion of the PDA display device by using a gyroscope, and does not use sequential images due to the lack of an iamge capture means.

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However, Sekine discloses a method of detecting a difference signal between first and second image signals used to detect movement in the image sensing device (Column 2, Lines 24-44).

With the combination of Rekimoto and Suso where Suso provides an image sensing means, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the motion detection method of Sekine and utilize the image sensing means of Suso to determine the motion of the display and image capture system of Rekimoto in view of Suso so that the motion sensing means disclosed by Rekimoto can be eliminated making the overall device design simpler with less parts.

38: In regards to Claim 39, Rekimoto detects motion of the PDA display device by using a gyroscope, and does not use sequential images due to the lack of an iamge capture means. However, Sekine discloses a method of detecting a difference signal between first and second image signals used to detect movement in the image sensing device (Column 2, Lines 24-44).

With the combination of Rekimoto and Suso where Suso provides an image sensing means, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the motion detection method of Sekine and utilize the image sensing means of Suso to determine the motion of the display and image capture system of Rekimoto in view of Suso so that the motion sensing means disclosed by Rekimoto can be eliminated making the overall device design simpler with less parts.

39: Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,567,068 Rekimoto in view of USPN 6,069,648 Suso et al in further view of USPN 5,905,525 Ishibashi et al

40: As for Claim 52, Rekimoto in view of Suso et al teaches the use of a PDA camera that can display images based on the tracked motion of the camera by means of gyroscopic sensors. However, Rekimoto in view of Suso et al only teaches the use of one display and does not teach that the PDA camera device can have a first and second display which enable a user to perceive a stereoscopic pair of images.

Ishibashi et al teaches in Figure 2 and on Column 3, Lines 32-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-52 that it is advantageous to allow people to view captured images using a stereoscopic headset in order to allow a person to perceive a 3D representation of a captured image.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to enable the PDA camera of Rekimoto in view of Suso et al to output the captured image to a stereoscopic headset in order to allow a person to perceive a 3D representation of a captured image.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. USPN 5,602,566 Motosyku et al teaches the use of an information processor capable of scrolling a screen in accordance with tilting the device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hannett whose telephone number is 703-305-7880. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James M. Hannett
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

JMH
September 1, 2004



TUAN HO
PRIMARY EXAMINER